WEST Search History

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DATE: Tuesday, March 22, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND	
☐	L1	5736139.pn.	1
☐	L2	5,601,823.pn.	1
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND	
☐	L3	botulin$ and (hc or h-c or (fragment near c) or h-2 or h2)	610
☐	L4	L3 and (plasmid or vector or host or bacteria or coli or bacterial or yeast or cho or bhk or mammalian)	582
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☐	L5	botulin$ and (hc or h-c or (fragment near c) or h-2 or h2)	186
☐	L6	L5 and (plasmid or vector or host or bacteria or coli or bacterial or yeast or cho or bhk or mammalian)	159
☐	L7	L5 and (plasmid or vector or host or bacteria or coli or bacterial or yeast or cho or bhk or mammalian)	159
☐	L8	botulin$ same (hc or h-c or (fragment near c) or h-2 or h2)	35

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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☐ 13. 6444209. 03 Nov 00; 03 Sep 02. Hybrid botulinal neurotoxins. Johnson; Eric A., et al. 424/194.1; 424/239.1 435/220 435/69.1 435/69.7 435/842 514/12 530/350 530/402 530/412 530/825 536/23.2 536/23.7. A61K039/385 A61K039/08 C12N009/52.

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☐ 19. 5939070. 28 Oct 96; 17 Aug 99. Hybrid botulinal neurotoxins. Johnson; Eric A., et al. 424/194.1; 424/239.1 435/220 435/842 514/12 530/350 530/402 530/412 530/825 536/23.2 536/23.7. A61K039/385 A61K039/08 C12P021/06 C12N009/52.

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☐ 30. WO2004009126A. New composition comprising an Hc domain of botulinum C1 toxin for delivery of a therapeutic agent to a neuronal cell, useful for promoting nerve regeneration for treating neurodegenerative disorders. SHONE, C C, et al. A61K047/48 C07K019/00.

☐ 31. WO2003101484A. Composition for translocating entity across non-keratinized epithelium of animal comprising entity linked to carboxy terminal fragment of heavy chain of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin. MAKSYMOWYCH, A, et al. A61K039/02 A61K039/08.

☐ 32. WO2003012117A. New DNA construct encoding an antigenic part of an Hc domain of a botulinum neurotoxin, useful as a vaccine for treating or protecting a mammal against Clostridium botulinum infection or intoxication with botulinum neurotoxins. BENNETT, A M. C12N015/85.

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☐ 34. US20020058294A. Detecting Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin serotypes A, B, E and F, using a sensitive and specific enzyme linked immunosorbant assay. POLI, M A, et al. G01N033/53 G01N033/554 G01N033/569 G10L019/04.

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Terms	Documents
botulin$ same (hc or h-c or (fragment near c) or h-2 or h2)	35

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T S6/9/ALL

6/9/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10104575 PMID: 8446959

Identification of the site at which phospholipase A2 neurotoxins localize to produce their neuromuscular blocking effects.

Simpson L L; Lautenslager G T; Kaiser I I; Middlebrook J L
Department of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, PA 19107.

Toxicon - official journal of the International Society on Toxinology (ENGLAND) Jan 1993, 31 (1) p13-26, ISSN 0041-0101 Journal Code: 1307333
Contract/Grant No.: NS-22153; NS; NINDS
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Experiments were conducted on mouse hemidiaphragm preparations using five phospholipase A2 neurotoxins of differing chain structures and antigenicities [notexin (one chain); crotoxin (two chains not covalently bound), beta-bungarotoxin (two chains covalently bound); taipoxin (three chains), and textilotoxin (five chains; one copy each of three chains and two copies of a fourth chain)]. Three clostridial neurotoxins (botulinum neurotoxin types A and B, and tetanus toxin) were used in comparison experiments. Phospholipase A2 neurotoxins produced concentration-dependent blockade of neuromuscular transmission. There was no obvious relationship between chain structure and potency, but there was an indication of a relationship between chain structure and binding. The binding of notexin was substantially reversible, the binding of crotoxin was slightly reversible, and the binding of beta-bungarotoxin, taipoxin and textilotoxin was poorly reversible. Experiments with neutralizing antibodies indicated that phospholipase A2 neurotoxins became associated with binding sites on or near the cell surface. This binding did not produce neuromuscular blockade. When exposed to physiological temperatures and nerve stimulation, bound toxin disappeared from accessibility to neutralizing antibody. This finding suggests that there was some form of molecular rearrangement. The two most likely possibilities are: (1) there was a change in the conformation of the toxin molecule, or (2) there was a change in the relationship between the toxin and the membrane. The molecular rearrangement step did not produce neuromuscular blockade. At a later time there was onset of paralysis; the amount of time necessary for onset of blockade was a function of toxin concentration. Phospholipase A2 neurotoxins were not antagonized by drugs that inhibit receptor-mediated endocytosis. In addition, phospholipase A2 neurotoxins did not display the pH-induced conformational changes that are typical of other endocytosed proteins, such as clostridial neurotoxins. However, phospholipase A2 neurotoxins were antagonized by strontium, and this antagonism was expressed against toxins that were free in solution and toxins that were bound to the cell surface. Limited antagonism was expressed after toxins had undergone molecular rearrangement, and no antagonism was expressed after toxin-induced neuromuscular blockade. The cumulative data suggest that phospholipase A2 neurotoxins are not internalized to produce their poisoning effects. These toxins appear to act on the plasma membrane, and this is the site at which they initiate the events that culminate in neuromuscular blockade.

Tags: Female; In Vitro; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Neuromuscular Blocking Agents--toxicity--TO; *Neuromuscular Junction--drug effects--DE; *Neurotoxins--toxicity--TO; *Phospholipases A --toxicity--TO; Ammonium Chloride--pharmacology--PD; Animals; Binding Sites ; Cell Membrane--drug effects--DE; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Endocytosis; Mice; Neuromuscular Blocking Agents--chemistry--CH; Neuromuscular Blocking Agents--metabolism--ME; Neurotoxins--chemistry--CH; Neurotoxins--metabolism--ME; Phospholipases A--chemistry--CH; Phospholipases A--metabolism--ME; Protein Conformation; Solubility; Strontium --pharmacology--PD
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Neuromuscular Blocking Agents); 0 (Neurotoxins); 12125-02-9 (Ammonium Chloride); 7440-24-6 (Strontium)
Enzyme No.: EC 3.1.1.- (Phospholipases A)
Record Date Created: 19930406
Record Date Completed: 19930406
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B 155
       22mar05 16:59:48 User228206 Session D2398.1
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      Set  Items  Description
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S AU=LAPENOTIERE ?
      S1        3  AU=LAPENOTIERE ?
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S AU=CLAYTON ?
      S2     3859  AU=CLAYTON ?
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S AU=MIDDLEBROOK ?
      S3      216  AU=MIDDLEBROOK ?
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Set     Items   Description
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S2       3859   AU=CLAYTON ?
S3        216   AU=MIDDLEBROOK ?
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S S1 OR S2 OR S3
               3  S1
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             216  S3
      S4    4074  S1 OR S2 OR S3
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S S4 AND BOTULIN?
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            8452  BOTULIN?
      S5      17  S4 AND BOTULIN?
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DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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10104575   PMID: 8446959
 Identification of the site at which phospholipase A2 neurotoxins localize
 to produce their neuromuscular blocking effects.
  Simpson L L; Lautenslager G T; Kaiser I I; Middlebrook J L
  Department of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, PA
19107.
  Toxicon - official journal of the International Society on Toxinology (
ENGLAND)  Jan 1993, 31  (1)  p13-26, ISSN 0041-0101  Journal Code:
1307333
  Contract/Grant No.: NS-22153; NS; NINDS
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
  Subfile:  INDEX MEDICUS
  Experiments were conducted on mouse hemidiaphragm preparations using five
phospholipase A2 neurotoxins of differing chain structures and
antigenicities [notexin (one chain); crotoxin (two chains not covalently
bound), beta-bungarotoxin (two chains covalently bound); taipoxin (three
chains), and textilotoxin (five chains; one copy each of three chains and
two copies of a fourth chain)]. Three clostridial neurotoxins (botulinum
neurotoxin types A and B, and tetanus toxin) were used in comparison
experiments. Phospholipase A2 neurotoxins produced concentration-dependent
blockade of neuromuscular transmission. There was no obvious relationship
between chain structure and potency, but there was an indication of a
relationship between chain structure and binding. The binding of notexin
was substantially reversible, the binding of crotoxin was slightly
reversible, and the binding of beta-bungarotoxin, taipoxin and textilotoxin
was poorly reversible. Experiments with neutralizing antibodies indicated
that phospholipase A2 neurotoxins became associated with binding sites on
or near the cell surface. This binding did not produce neuromuscular
blockade. When exposed to physiological temperatures and nerve stimulation,
bound toxin disappeared from accessibility to neutralizing antibody. This
finding suggests that there was some form of molecular rearrangement. The
two most likely possibilities are: (1) there was a change in the
conformation of the toxin molecule, or (2) there was a change in the
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relationship between the toxin and the membrane. The molecular rearrangement step did not produce neuromuscular blockade. At a later time there was onset of paralysis; the amount of time necessary for onset of blockade was a function of toxin concentration. Phospholipase A2 neurotoxins were not antagonized by drugs that inhibit receptor-mediated endocytosis. In addition, phospholipase A2 neurotoxins did not display the pH-induced conformational changes that are typical of other endocytosed proteins, such as clostridial neurotoxins. However, phospholipase A2 neurotoxins were antagonized by strontium, and this antagonism was expressed against toxins that were free in solution and toxins that were bound to the cell surface. Limited antagonism was expressed after toxins had undergone molecular rearrangement, and no antagonism was expressed after toxin-induced neuromuscular blockade. The cumulative data suggest that phospholipase A2 neurotoxins are not internalized to produce their poisoning effects. These toxins appear to act on the plasma membrane, and this is the site at which they initiate the events that culminate in neuromuscular blockade.

Tags: Female; In Vitro; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Descriptors: *Neuromuscular Blocking Agents--toxicity--TO; *Neuromuscular Junction--drug effects--DE; *Neurotoxins--toxicity--TO; *Phospholipases A --toxicity--TO; Ammonium Chloride--pharmacology--PD; Animals; Binding Sites ; Cell Membrane--drug effects--DE; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Endocytosis; Mice; Neuromuscular Blocking Agents--chemistry--CH; Neuromuscular Blocking Agents--metabolism--ME; Neurotoxins--chemistry--CH; Neurotoxins--metabolism--ME; Phospholipases A--chemistry--CH; Phospholipases A--metabolism--ME; Protein Conformation; Solubility; Strontium --pharmacology--PD

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Neuromuscular Blocking Agents); 0 (Neurotoxins); 12125-02-9 (Ammonium Chloride); 7440-24-6 (Strontium)

Enzyme No.: EC 3.1.1.- (Phospholipases A)

Record Date Created: 19930406

Record Date Completed: 19930406

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Set	Items	Description
S1	3	AU=LAPENOTIERE ?
S2	3859	AU=CLAYTON ?
S3	216	AU=MIDDLEBROOK ?
S4	4074	S1 OR S2 OR S3
S5	17	S4 AND BOTULIN?
S6	1	S5/1993

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T S1/9/ALL

1/9/1

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

11257394 PMID: 8599190

Expression of a large, nontoxic fragment of botulinum neurotoxin serotype A and its use as an immunogen.

LaPenotiere H F; Clayton M A; Middlebrook J L

Toxinology Division, U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Frederick, MD 21702-5011, USA.

Toxicon - official journal of the International Society on Toxinology (ENGLAND) Oct 1995, 33 (10) p1383-6, ISSN 0041-0101 Journal Code: 1307333

Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Using the polymerase chain reaction, a large fragment of botulinum toxin was placed in two expression systems, one designed to produce a fusion protein product and another designed to produce only the toxin fragment. Expression of the fragment in the latter system was inconsistent. Expression of the fusion protein was easily measurable by ELISA. Mice were vaccinated with crude fusion protein, then challenged with native toxin. Mice receiving two immunizations were partially protected from up to 1200 LD50, suggesting that this toxin fragment may be a good vaccine candidate to replace the currently used toxoid. (8 Refs.)

Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--biosynthesis--BI; *Neurotoxins --biosynthesis--BI; *Recombinant Fusion Proteins--biosynthesis--BI; Animals ; Base Sequence; Botulinum Toxins--immunology--IM; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Lethal Dose 50; Mice; Molecular Sequence Data; Neurotoxins--immunology--IM; Recombinant Fusion Proteins--genetics--GE; Vaccination

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Neurotoxins); 0 (Recombinant Fusion Proteins)

Record Date Created: 19960419
Record Date Completed: 19960419

1/9/2

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10191445 PMID: 8504088

Cloning and functional expression of dendrotoxin K from black mamba, a K+ channel blocker.

Smith L A; Lafaye P J; LaPenotiere H F; Spain T; Dolly J O

Department of Immunology and Molecular Biology, United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland 21702-5011.

Biochemistry (UNITED STATES) Jun 1 1993, 32 (21) p5692-7, ISSN 0006-2960 Journal Code: 0370623

Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Mamba dendrotoxins, 7K M(r) polypeptides with three disulfide bonds, selectively inhibit certain fast-activating, voltage-sensitive neuronal K+ channels and have been instrumental in their identification, localization, and purification. However, derivatives with more refined specificity are essential to define the structural and functional properties of the multiple subtypes known to reside in the nervous system. Hence, utilizing a constructed cDNA library from the venom glands of the black mamba (Dendroaspis polylepis), the gene encoding dendrotoxin K was isolated, amplified, and expressed as a maltose-binding fusion protein in the periplasmic space of Escherichia coli. After cleavage of the chaperone from the affinity-purified product, a recombinant protein was isolated and shown to be identical to native dendrotoxin K in its N-terminal sequence, chromatographic behavior, convulsive-inducing activity, and binding to voltage-activated K+ channels in bovine synaptic membranes. This successful

expression of refolded active toxin, in adequate yield, makes possible for the first time the preparation of mutants with specificity tailored for each K+ channel subtype, based both on the recently derived three-dimensional structure of alpha-dendrotoxin and the identified binding site on cloned K+ channels.

Tags: Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Elapid Venoms--genetics--GE; *Neurotoxins--metabolism--ME; *Peptides--genetics--GE; *Potassium Channels--drug effects--DE; *Snakes --genetics--GE; *Synaptic Membranes--metabolism--ME; Amino Acid Sequence; Animals; Base Sequence; Cattle; Cerebral Cortex--metabolism--ME; Cloning, Molecular; Elapid Venoms--isolation and purification--IP; Elapid Venoms --metabolism--ME; Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel; Escherichia coli --genetics--GE; Gene Library; Genes, Structural; Molecular Sequence Data; Neurotoxins--isolation and purification--IP; Oligodeoxyribonucleotides; Peptides--isolation and purification--IP; Peptides--metabolism--ME; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Recombinant Proteins--isolation and purification --IP; Recombinant Proteins--metabolism--ME

Molecular Sequence Databank No.: GENBANK/L11865; GENBANK/L11866; GENBANK/L11867; GENBANK/L16873; GENBANK/L16874; GENBANK/L16875; GENBANK/L16876; GENBANK/L16878; GENBANK/S60099; GENBANK/S61886

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Elapid Venoms); 0 (Neurotoxins); 0 (Oligodeoxyribonucleotides); 0 (Peptides); 0 (Potassium Channels); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 119128-61-9 (dendrotoxin K); 74811-93-1 (dendrotoxin)

Record Date Created: 19930706

Record Date Completed: 19930706

1/9/3

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08965721 PMID: 1970443

Coding properties of the S and the M genome segments of Sapporo rat virus: comparison to other causative agents of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.

Arikawa J; Lapenotiere H F; Iacono-Connors L; Wang M L; Schmaljohn C S

Virology Division, United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland 21701-5011.

Virology (UNITED STATES) May 1990, 176 (1) p114-25, ISSN 0042-6822 Journal Code: 0110674

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Three serologically distinct groups of hantaviruses have been associated with severe, moderate, and mild forms of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS). To gain a better understanding of the genetic variation among these viruses, we cloned and sequenced the M and the S genome segments of Sapporo rat virus, an etiologic agent of moderate HFRS, and compared the predicted gene products to those of Hantaan virus, and the Hallnas strain of Puumala virus, which are etiologic agents of severe and mild HFRS, respectively. The SR-11 S segment consisted of 1769 nucleotides and had an open reading frame (ORF) in the virus-complementary sense RNA with a coding capacity of 429 amino acids. Deduced amino acids from the SR-11 S segment ORF displayed 83% homology with those of Hantaan nucleocapsid (N) protein. Comparison of the S segment ORFs of all three viruses revealed 58% homology. No evidence for additional nonstructural

protein(s) encoded by the SR-11 S segment was obtained. The SR-11 M segment consisted of 3651 nucleotides and had an ORF in the virus-complementary sense RNA with a coding capacity of 1134 amino acids. Amino acid sequences predicted from the SR-11 M segment ORF were 75% homologous with those encoding Hantaan G1 and G2 envelope glycoproteins. Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequences of the M segment ORFs of SR-11, Hantaan, and Hallnas viruses revealed a 43% homology for amino acids constituting the G1 proteins and a 55% homology for amino acids constituting the G2 proteins of the three viruses. The envelope proteins of SR-11 virus were localized within the M segment ORF by amino-terminal sequence analysis of purified G1 and G2. G1 initiated at amino acid 17 and G2 at amino acid 647 within the ORF. Five potential asparagine-linked glycosylation sites were identified in the SR-11 G1 coding sequences, four of which were conserved between Hantaan and SR-11 viruses and three of which were conserved among all three viruses. One potential glycosylation site was identified in the SR-11 G2 coding sequences and was conserved among Hantaan, SR-11 and Hallnas viruses. Cysteine residues were highly conserved within the M segment ORFs of all three viruses, suggesting a similar structure and function of the G1 and G2 proteins.
  Tags: Comparative Study
  Descriptors: *Hantavirus--genetics--GE; *Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome--etiology--ET; *Kidney Diseases--microbiology--MI; Amino Acid Sequence; Animals; Base Sequence; Cloning, Molecular; Cross Reactions; DNA, Viral--analysis--AN; Hantavirus--immunology--IM; Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome--immunology--IM; Kidney Diseases--complications--CO; Kidney Diseases--immunology--IM; Molecular Sequence Data; RNA, Messenger --biosynthesis--BI; Rats; Viral Vaccines--immunology--IM
  Molecular Sequence Databank No.: GENBANK/M34881; GENBANK/M34882
  CAS Registry No.: 0 (DNA, Viral); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (Viral Vaccines)
  Record Date Created: 19900525
  Record Date Completed: 19900525
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ADD MEDICINE
       22mar05 17:02:25 User228206 Session D2398.2
            $3.01   0.940 DialUnits File155
               $0.84 4 Type(s) in Format 9
            $0.84 4 Types
     $3.85 Estimated cost File155
     $0.80 INTERNET
     $4.65 Estimated cost this search
     $4.67 Estimated total session cost   1.130 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
You have 26 files in your file list.
(To see file names, coverage dates, and copyright notices, enter SHOW FILES.)

      Set Items Description
      --- ----- -----------

Added File(s): 5, 34, 35, 48, 65, 71, 73, 91, 94, 98, 135, 144,
               149, 156, 159, 162, 164, 172, 266, 369, 370, 399, 434, 444,
               467
Previous sets have been retained; enter DISPLAY SETS to view them.
?

S AU=LAPENOTIERE ?
      S7   21 AU=LAPENOTIERE ?
?

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RD
...completed examining records
      S8       7  RD (unique items)
?

S S8/1993
>>>Year ranges not supported in one or more files
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         4238410  PY=1993
      S9       2  S8/1993
?

T S9/FREE/ALL
>>>"FREE" is not a valid format name in file(s): 399

  9/8/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10191445   PMID: 8504088
 Cloning and functional expression of dendrotoxin K from black mamba, a K+
 channel blocker.
Jun 1 1993
  Tags: Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
  Descriptors:  *Elapid Venoms--genetics--GE; *Neurotoxins--metabolism--ME;
*Peptides--genetics--GE;  *Potassium  Channels--drug  effects--DE;  *Snakes
--genetics--GE;  *Synaptic  Membranes--metabolism--ME; Amino Acid Sequence;
Animals;  Base  Sequence; Cattle; Cerebral Cortex--metabolism--ME; Cloning,
Molecular;  Elapid  Venoms--isolation  and purification--IP;  Elapid Venoms
--metabolism--ME;  Electrophoresis,  Polyacrylamide  Gel;  Escherichia coli
--genetics--GE;  Gene  Library; Genes, Structural; Molecular Sequence Data;
Neurotoxins--isolation  and  purification--IP;  Oligodeoxyribonucleotides;
Peptides--isolation  and  purification--IP;  Peptides--metabolism--ME;
Polymerase Chain Reaction; Recombinant Proteins--isolation and purification
--IP;  Recombinant Proteins--metabolism--ME
  Molecular  Sequence  Databank  No.:  GENBANK/L11865;  GENBANK/L11866;
GENBANK/L11867;     GENBANK/L16873;     GENBANK/L16874;     GENBANK/L16875;
GENBANK/L16876; GENBANK/L16878; GENBANK/S60099; GENBANK/S61886
  CAS  Registry  No.:  0     (Elapid  Venoms);  0     (Neurotoxins);  0
 (Oligodeoxyribonucleotides);  0    (Peptides); 0   (Potassium Channels); 0
 (Recombinant   Proteins);   119128-61-9     (dendrotoxin   K);   74811-93-1
 (dendrotoxin)


  9/8/2     (Item 1 from file: 73)
05410451     EMBASE No: 1993178550
  Cloning and functional expression of dendrotoxin K from black mamba, a
 Ksup + channel blocker
  1993
?

S AU=DASGUPTA ?
     S10   14455  AU=DASGUPTA ?
?

S S10 AND BOTULIN?
           14455  S10
           55365  BOTULIN?
     S11     708  S10 AND BOTULIN?
?
```

```
S S11 AND BOTULIN?/TI
             708  S11
           31790  BOTULIN?/TI
     S12     651  S11 AND BOTULIN?/TI
?

S S12/1994:2005
Processing

S S12/1994:2004
Processing


Set     Items   Description
S1          3   AU=LAPENOTIERE ?
S2       3859   AU=CLAYTON ?
S3        216   AU=MIDDLEBROOK ?
S4       4074   S1 OR S2 OR S3
S5         17   S4 AND BOTULIN?
S6          1   S5/1993
S7         21   AU=LAPENOTIERE ?
S8          7   RD (unique items)
S9          2   S8/1993
S10     14455   AU=DASGUPTA ?
S11       708   S10 AND BOTULIN?
S12       651   S11 AND BOTULIN?/TI
?

RD
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...examined 50 records  (100)
...examined 50 records  (150)
...examined 50 records  (200)
...examined 50 records  (250)
...examined 50 records  (300)
...examined 50 records  (350)
...examined 50 records  (400)
...examined 50 records  (450)
...examined 50 records  (500)
...examined 50 records  (550)
...examined 50 records  (600)
...examined 50 records  (650)
...completed examining records
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?

S S13/1993
>>>Year ranges not supported in one or more files
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         4238410  PY=1993
     S14      14  S13/1993
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T S14/FREE/ALL
>>>"FREE" is not a valid format name in file(s): 399

14/8/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10456487 PMID: 8152624
Nerve growth factor induces sensitivity to botulinum neurotoxin type A in norepinephrine-secreting PC12 cells.
Dec 24 1993
Tags: Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--toxicity--TO; *Nerve Growth Factors --pharmacology--PD; *Neurotoxins--toxicity--TO; *Norepinephrine--metabolism --ME; Animals; Calcium--physiology--PH; Cytosol--physiology--PH; Dithiothreitol--pharmacology--PD; PC12 Cells; Potassium--pharmacology--PD; Rats
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Nerve Growth Factors); 0 (Neurotoxins); 3483-12-3 (Dithiothreitol); 51-41-2 (Norepinephrine); 7440-09-7 (Potassium); 7440-70-2 (Calcium)

14/8/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10365611 PMID: 8243676
Botulinum neurotoxins serotypes A and E cleave SNAP-25 at distinct COOH-terminal peptide bonds.
Nov 29 1993
Tags: Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--metabolism--ME; *Membrane Proteins; *Nerve Tissue Proteins--metabolism--ME; Amino Acid Sequence; Animals; Binding Sites; Brain Chemistry; Hydrolysis; Immunoblotting; Molecular Sequence Data; Nerve Tissue Proteins--chemistry--CH; Peptide Fragments --chemistry--CH; Peptide Fragments--isolation and purification--IP; Peptide Fragments--metabolism--ME; Rats; Recombinant Proteins--metabolism --ME; Synaptosomes--chemistry--CH
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Membrane Proteins); 0 (Nerve Tissue Proteins); 0 (Peptide Fragments); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (synaptosomal-associated protein 25)

14/8/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10353344 PMID: 8233089

Ganglioside GD3 enhances adherence of botulinum and tetanus neurotoxins to bovine brain synapsin I.
Aug 20 1993
Tags: Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--metabolism--ME; *Gangliosides --pharmacology--PD; *Neurotoxins--metabolism--ME; *Synapsins--metabolism --ME; *Tetanus Toxin--metabolism--ME; Amino Acid Sequence; Ammonium Sulfate ; Animals; Botulinum Toxins--immunology--IM; Cattle; Molecular Sequence Data; Neurotoxins--immunology--IM; Protein Binding; Synapsins--immunology --IM; Tetanus Toxin--immunology--IM
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Gangliosides); 0 (Neurotoxins); 0 (Synapsins); 0 (Tetanus Toxin); 62010-37-1 (ganglioside, GD3); 7783-20-2 (Ammonium Sulfate)

14/8/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10345787 PMID: 8226912
Identification of the nerve terminal targets of botulinum neurotoxin serotypes A, D, and E.
Nov 15 1993
Tags: Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--metabolism--ME; *Membrane Proteins --metabolism--ME; *Nerve Tissue Proteins--metabolism--ME; *Synaptosomes --metabolism--ME; Amino Acid Sequence; Animals; Hydrolysis; Membrane Proteins--chemistry--CH; Molecular Sequence Data; Nerve Tissue Proteins --chemistry--CH; Rats
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Membrane Proteins); 0 (Nerve Tissue Proteins); 0 (vesicle-associated membrane protein)

14/8/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10303327 PMID: 8397793
Botulinum type A neurotoxin digested with pepsin yields 132, 97, 72, 45, 42, and 18 kD fragments.
Jun 1993
Tags: Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--metabolism--ME; *Neurotoxins--metabolism --ME; *Pepsin A--metabolism--ME; *Peptide Fragments--metabolism--ME; Amino Acid Sequence; Bromelains--metabolism--ME; Chromatography, Ion Exchange; Chymotrypsin--metabolism--ME; Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel; Endopeptidase K; Molecular Sequence Data; Papain--metabolism--ME; Peptide Fragments--isolation and purification--IP; Serine Endopeptidases --metabolism--ME; Solubility
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Neurotoxins); 0 (Peptide Fragments)
Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.21 (Serine Endopeptidases); EC 3.4.21.1 (Chymotrypsin); EC 3.4.21.64 (Endopeptidase K); EC 3.4.22.2 (Papain); EC 3.4.22.4 (Bromelains); EC 3.4.23.1 (Pepsin A)

14/8/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10268990 PMID: 7689178

Direct visualization of botulinum neurotoxin-induced channels in phospholipid vesicles.
Aug 26 1993
Tags: Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--pharmacology--PD; *Ion Channels --ultrastructure--UL; *Lipid Bilayers; *Phospholipids; Gangliosides; Image Processing, Computer-Assisted
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Gangliosides); 0 (Ion Channels); 0 (Lipid Bilayers); 0 (Phospholipids)

14/8/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10147815 PMID: 8474625
Calcium-dependent release of norepinephrine from permeabilized PC12 cells is inhibited by approximately 48 and approximately 112 kDa fragments of botulinum neurotoxin type E.
Mar 1993
Tags: Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Botulinum Toxins--pharmacology--PD; *Calcium--physiology --PH; *Norepinephrine--metabolism--ME; *Peptide Fragments--pharmacology--PD ; Animals; Cytoskeleton--drug effects--DE; Cytoskeleton--metabolism--ME; Cytosol--drug effects--DE; Cytosol--metabolism--ME; Dithiothreitol; Hydrolysis; PC12 Cells; Trypsin
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Peptide Fragments); 3483-12-3 (Dithiothreitol); 51-41-2 (Norepinephrine); 7440-70-2 (Calcium)
Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.21.4 (Trypsin)

14/8/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10066242 PMID: 8427588
Protease activity of botulinum neurotoxin type E and its light chain: cleavage of actin.
Jan 29 1993
Tags: Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Descriptors: *Actins--metabolism--ME; *Botulinum Toxins--metabolism--ME; *Endopeptidases--metabolism--ME; Actins--chemistry--CH; Amino Acid Sequence ; Animals; Arginine; Binding Sites; Dithiothreitol--metabolism--ME; Lysine; Molecular Sequence Data; Oxidation-Reduction; Peptide Fragments--chemistry --CH; Peptide Fragments--metabolism--ME; Rabbits
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Actins); 0 (Botulinum Toxins); 0 (Peptide Fragments); 3483-12-3 (Dithiothreitol); 56-87-1 (Lysine); 74-79-3 (Arginine)
Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.- (Endopeptidases)

14/8/9 (Item 1 from file: 5)
0009094454 BIOSIS NO.: 199497115739
Mechanism of neurotransmitter release inhibition by tetanus and botulinum neurotoxins
1993

14/8/10 (Item 2 from file: 5)

0008843070 BIOSIS NO.: 199396007486
Calcium-dependent release of norepinephrine from permeabilized PC12 cells is inhibited by 48 and 112 kDa fragments of botulinum neurotoxin type E
1993

14/8/11 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

03143485 Genuine Article#: NJ690 Number of References: 24
Title: BOTULINUM NEUROTOXINS SEROTYPE-A AND SEROTYPE-E CLEAVE SNAP-25 AT DISTINCT COOH-TERMINAL PEPTIDE-BONDS (Abstract Available)
Journal Subject Category: BIOPHYSICS; BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
Descriptors--Author Keywords: BOTULISM ; NEUROEXOCYTOSIS ; SNAP-25 ; VAMP ; NEUROTOXIN ; PROTEINASE
Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: SYNAPTOSOMAL-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN; NEUROTRANSMITTER RELEASE; TETANUS TOXIN; ZINC

14/8/12 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

02806006 Genuine Article#: MF294 Number of References: 31
Title: IDENTIFICATION OF THE NERVE-TERMINAL TARGETS OF BOTULINUM NEUROTOXIN SEROTYPE-A, SEROTYPE-D, AND SEROTYPE-E (Abstract Available)
Journal Subject Category: BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: SYNAPTOSOMAL-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN; MEMBRANE-PROTEIN; NEUROTRANSMITTER RELEASE; SYNAPTIC VESICLES; TETANUS TOXIN; ZINC; TRANSPORT; SNAP-25; FUSION; GENES
Research Fronts: 91-8278 001 (LEUKOTRIENE-A4 HYDROLASE; ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME; NEGATIVE REGULATION; INTESTINAL ALKALINE-PHOSPHATASE; CELLULAR FUNCTIONS)

14/8/13 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

02333055 Genuine Article#: KU366 Number of References: 19
Title: CALCIUM-DEPENDENT RELEASE OF NOREPINEPHRINE FROM PERMEABILIZED PC12-CELLS IS INHIBITED BY SIMILAR-TO-48 AND SIMILAR-TO-112KDA FRAGMENTS OF BOTULINUM NEUROTOXIN TYPE-E (Abstract Available)
Journal Subject Category: PHARMACOLOGY & PHARMACY; NEUROSCIENCES
Descriptors--Author Keywords: BOTULINUM NEUROTOXIN ; TYPE-E ; PC12-CELL ; NOREPINEPHRINE RELEASE INHIBITION
Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: LIGHT CHAIN; CHROMAFFIN CELLS; FORMS CHANNELS; A NEUROTOXIN; HEAVY-CHAIN; PC12 CELLS; EXOCYTOSIS; TOXIN; PURIFICATION; SEPARATION

14/8/14 (Item 1 from file: 73)
05317190 EMBASE No: 1993085275
Calcium-dependent release of norepinephrine from permeabilized PC12 cells is inhibited by ~ 48 and ~ 112 kDa fragments of botulinum neurotoxin type E
1993
?

T S14/9/5

14/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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  Enzyme   No.:   EC   3.4.21     (Serine   Endopeptidases);   EC  3.4.21.1
 (Chymotrypsin);  EC 3.4.21.64   (Endopeptidase K); EC 3.4.22.2   (Papain);
EC 3.4.22.4   (Bromelains); EC 3.4.23.1   (Pepsin A)
  Record Date Created: 19931102
  Record Date Completed: 19931102
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Set      Items   Description
S1           3   AU=LAPENOTIERE ?
S2        3859   AU=CLAYTON ?
S3         216   AU=MIDDLEBROOK ?
S4        4074   S1 OR S2 OR S3
S5          17   S4 AND BOTULIN?
S6           1   S5/1993
S7          21   AU=LAPENOTIERE ?
S8           7   RD (unique items)
S9           2   S8/1993
S10      14455   AU=DASGUPTA ?
S11        708   S10 AND BOTULIN?
S12        651   S11 AND BOTULIN?/TI
S13        219   RD (unique items)
S14         14   S13/1993
?

COST
       22mar05 17:08:51 User228206 Session D2398.3
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            $0.21  10 Types
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               $0.00  2 Type(s) in Format  6
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           $23.04    1.041 DialUnits File34
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      $0.07  Estimated cost File444
          $0.12    0.019 DialUnits File467
      $0.12  Estimated cost File467
          OneSearch, 26 files,  4.501 DialUnits FileOS
      $1.86  INTERNET
     $44.12  Estimated cost this search
     $48.79  Estimated total session cost   5.631 DialUnits
?
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Return to logon page!